

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 5.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

No. 35

OUR LARGE STORES ARE

## FILLED!

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Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec and Montreal.

**OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.**  
125th St., Next the School House, Brandon.

**DR. L. M. MORE,**  
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.  
and Medical Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P. and S. Ontario and Manitoba.  
Residence, Combs & Stewart's Block, Cor. 9th and Rossier Streets.

**DENTAL.**

**F. E. DOERING,**  
DENTIST.  
has for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
125th St. (near Hooper's Grocery Store, Corner Rossier and 9th Street). Entrance 9th Street.  
Gold filling a specialty.

**John Dickson, D.D.S.**  
DENTIST.  
Over FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.  
Entrance on ROSSIER AVENUE.

ANESTHETICS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH

Auction Sale!

AT THE—

**BRANDON REPOSITORY,**

Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1888.

30 Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock and Implements of every description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

Some of the best Farms in the neighborhood for Sale, cheap, and on reasonable terms.

CHAS. FILLING, Auctioneer.

## City and Vicinity.

Preserving Peas by the pail at Cassels, 11.  
Preserving Plums, Peas, Grapes, Peaches, etc., will arrive every week from Ontario to G. & D. Cassels, leave your order and get them delivered fresh.

Mr. Smart announces that his election expenses were \$220, that is his majority cost him \$3.65 a vote.

People are now commencing to look around for fuel. The prices are \$13 for hard coal, \$9.50 for the soft coal and \$6.00 for wood.

Parties wanting John Deere Plows, and shovels will find them at Smith & Sherriff's; they have also a stock of am. Buford Sulkies and walking plows.

Mr. Chapman, of sec. 16-12-29 had his house burned the other evening by the upsetting of a lamp. He had but few things saved and his loss will reach \$1,000 without insurance.

Mr. Fisher, a farmer at Alexander, had the misfortune to have his granary and contents destroyed by fire the other night. The loss for the night was about \$600, but fortunately he had \$400 insurance.

A youth named Alex Jacques, while playing with some loaded cartridges the other day, had the misfortune of having one of them explode and fractured one hand considerably.

This and to-morrow evening the Annie Finnigan troupe, that have become such favorites in Winnipeg, are to exhibit in the Roller Rink. We believe all the features are of a high class character, and, therefore, acceptable to all.

On Monday's mail, Bob Matheson received a copy of the photograph of the Brandon and Winnipeg lacrosse clubs taken before the match. They are a fine looking lot of fellows on both sides.

Mr. J. J. Carruthers, under the supervision of Mr. Brownlee, is now constructing a bridge for Little Souris at Squire Doan's, that will cost \$750. It will be on the truss principle and will have a span of 50 feet.

Mr. Jason Burchill, for several years with Messrs. Burchill and Howey, has bought out Mr. McAdams' interest in the firm of Tate and McAdams, butchers, and is now a fully fledged proprietor. We wish him much success.

The friends' annual dinner took place in the hall on Tuesday evening, and before it commenced they made a procession in full uniform headed by the band. A most enjoyable evening was spent at the tables in social intercourse.

While Mr. McGregor was turning in at his own gate last Friday evening his foot caught on a broken plank coming from a nail giving his ankle a bad sprain. He will be laid up for a couple of weeks, it is a wonder more accidents do not happen in this way, get where you will you will find these planks.

The Winnipeg Sun says the N. P. is likely to run a branch from where the Morris branch enters to the north to Brandon, to the coal fields. This, they say, is what Mr. Smart intended to give Brandon instead of a direct line to the coal fields. What do those Conservative voters who voted for him think of this?

The court-appointed to investigate the affairs of the town of Manitoba have been appointed by the Provincial Government. They are Judge Walker, of Brandon, chairman; Judge Ryan, of Estevan; and Charles A. Doxey, of Winnipeg. The commission will sit in Manitoba on October 30.—Manitoba Tribune.

Brother Bailey says the cause of the difference between the Free Press and Martin and Greenway is that the latter refused to bow the knee to the "dawning brood" of Winnipeg looters. Doubtless Brother Bailey believes as the Free Press does, that Martin and Greenway are convinced that all the looting to be done they can do themselves. \$500 a mile for "etc." is something one don't hear of every day.

Mr. J. H. Hartney, the noted wheat grower, was in the city Tuesday and reports the story of heavy suttlers by the early frosts. He says his farm was struck on the 17th of August, and he has cut but about 65 acres out of 400 to 500 that promised 35 bushels to the acre up to that date. He gives his loss at about \$10,000 and says altogether about 4,000 acres were smitten in his locality in different degrees, according to the elevations and surroundings of the fields. Mr. Hartney's loss is certainly a hard one.

Dr. Fleming is erecting a magnificent brick residence on 7th st., and over the door he has a marble slab bearing the inscription, "1888, the year of provincial liberty and progress." This, of course, has references to Greenway's accession to power and the building of the K. R. V. R. and connecting lines. To see such patriots as S. C. Higgs leaving the country and becoming an American citizen does not look so much like "progress" from the doctor's political standpoint, and when he comes to pay the taxes for the railways he will be the better able to properly value the "liberty."

This is the state of things in Dakota, to which the Grits want all Manitobans to emigrate: "Magnificent stacking and threshing weather for those who have anything to stack and thresh. Threshing has commenced, and so far as heard from with all sorts of results. We hear that J. H. Abrams is getting 35 bushels to the acre, and No. 1 hard, and we hear of another man who commenced threshing, hauled the first load to the elevators, which wouldn't buy it at any price. He went home, discharged his thrasher men and set fire to his stacks. Mr. L. E. Booker sold 160 acres, near Badgate, for \$55. The plowing and seed alone cost him nearly \$1,000. The best estimates now place the crop of this country at 50 per cent. of that of last year."—Pembina (Dakota) Express.

## A SEND OFF.

### A Grand Gathering in the Beaubier House on the Departure of Mr. Winters for Emerson.

On Monday evening a large number of personal and political friends of Mr. George Winters met at the Beaubier hotel to express their will towards him and wishing for his success in his new capacity as customs officer at Emerson, whither he proceeded on Tuesday morning. After partaking of an excellent repast gotten up by Mr. Beaubier, the tables were cleared and the business of the evening was proceeded with. Mr. W. A. Macdonald took the chair, and in fitting terms alluded to the many excellent qualities personal and otherwise of the guest of the evening. "The Queen" was responded to by all singing "God save the Queen" in their heartiest voices. "The House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba" was treated to justice at the hands of Messrs. Daly and Cliffe. Mr. Daly especially did justice to Mr. Winters reputation as a private citizen tracing it from their first acquaintance in the pioneer store in 1888.

Mr. J. M. Sutherland sang a volunteer song in excellent style; Mr. George Bates and D. Edie also sang three or four songs in excellent voice. Mr. Winters on rising to respond to the toast "our guest" was greeted with rounds of applause. He expressed his pleasure at seeing so many fast friends present and regarded spontaneous expression of good will as a compliment he should never forget. Though he was to remove from the midst of his Brandon friends he should ever say "adieu" but not "good-bye." He would endeavor to discharge the duties of his new position in a way to reflect credit on the party from whom he received his appointment. "Our Municipal Institutions" were treated to a lively handling by Messrs. Duff, Hanbury, E. Evans, E. F. Buckle, and J. H. Brownlee.

The learned professions brought addresses in character from Dr. Macdonald and J. R. Malville. At the lecture the chairman proposed the health of Dr. Doering who is about to remove from our midst and it is needless to say it received a hearty response from the assembly, as the Doctor is most deservedly popular, and he replied in a neat and agreeable address expressing his regret at leaving a place possessing so many fine friends and acquaintances.

"The Civil Service" brought nice speeches from Messrs. Bennett and F. Hesson and "The old times" from G. Martin, Dr. Edie, Mr. Fawcett, S. Hobbs, and the Army Navy from A. C. Wells and A. T. Lowe. "The Ladies" from A. Martin and Mr. Reynolds. There is one thing certain and that is that Mr. Winters leaves Brandon with the best wishes of all, irrespective of class, for his future welfare.

Constable Cully resigned his position on the police force the other day, and left for Vancouver. There is a whisper of some irregularities in his record, but as we are not all-facts they are well grounded, it is better to say nothing about them.

Somebody sneaked off Mr. Hunter's Cartoon on the robbery question, which was on exhibition in the post office. It was his intention to make a series of cartoons on that question and exhibit them but now it is impossible as who ever would steal one would steal all.

Messrs. W. Parish and W. J. Lintsey have formed a partnership for the purchase of wheat and all kinds of farm produce. Their office is in the corner of Richard block on 6th st. and they are making the highest bids for everything in their line.

Mrs. Bristol has enlarged her millinery store to double its former capacity, and is now stocked full of all the novelties in her line for the season. We do not pretend to be able to name them not being up in that line of business. Suffice it then to say they are there and the ladies should go and see them.

We were shown a sample of a new variety of red wheat grown by J. H. Hughes. The wheat will grade No. one hard, and from what Mr. Hughes says it is a wheat well suited to this country. He has sown it for three years on spring plowing and always had the best of luck. Starting with a peck, he now has 2,000 bushels, we would advise any parties wanting a good, reliable wheat to see Mr. Hughes at once as he is storing it in one of the elevators here, and it may be shipped out at any time. His experience is that it ripens ten to fifteen days earlier than either red or white rye.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

—Master Harry Hooper left for Toronto on Monday to attend College there.

—Mr. J. Fleming left for Toronto on Monday to complete his course of studies. He will be absent about eight months.

—Mr. Stewart Campbell, who lately held a position on the Times staff, left for Winnipeg on Monday to take a position on the Call.

—Mr. J. A. Mitchell, well known in this place as a grain buyer, and Mr. Richardson, another grain merchant, of Kingston, Ont., were in the city Monday, on a prospecting tour.

## MARRIED.

KNOX—ALLAN—On Friday, Sept. 21st, at the pastor's residence, Carberry, William Knox to Elizabeth Allan, both of Carberry.

## H. B. R. GUARANTEE.

The publication of the Government's letter of 20th March last, endorsing the guarantee of \$4,500,000 of the H. B. R. bonds, has created in the public mind something of the nature of a sensation. The true characters of the men who control that Government, are now becoming known, whereas heretofore they have only been suspected. That the pretence of a connection between the abrogation of monopoly and a reduced guarantee was a deliberate fabrication, invented as a cover to a dishonest purpose, is now clearly established.

There is something more to say of this letter, however, and of what followed in consequence of it. It was intended, as the face of it shows, to invite capitalists to take hold of the enterprise. On the strength of it Mr. Ross and Mr. Ouderdonk first became interested, and on the strength of it, as those Ministers well knew at the time, Mr. Ross went to England. A full guarantee of four millions and a half, solemnly reaffirmed by the Manitoba Government as recently as March last, was the basis of Mr. Ross' negotiations. When those negotiations assumed shape and London bankers invited by Mr. Ross to make their own enquiries as to the guarantee, and not to depend on his assurance only, cable communications took place and the Manitoba Government replied in a manner that was entirely satisfactory. This was as recent as July last. When Mr. Ouderdonk visited Winnipeg on the 10th-11th July there was no suggestion of a reduced guarantee; on the contrary, the Premier assured Mr. Ouderdonk and Mr. Sutherland that it would be all right, the act would be enforced.

When the Attorney-General, therefore, a few days ago caused it to be said that Mr. Ross was guilty of misrepresentation if he led English financiers to believe that the guarantee would be available, he was himself guilty of an act of the basest duplicity, and which no man of honor can for a moment excuse or defend. He also stands convicted of deliberate falsehood in having the change of policy with respect to the Hudson Bay railway was in any way influenced by the question of monopoly. That was clearly an afterthought. No one connected with the promotion of that railway ever heard even the whisper of a suggestion that the Government intended to propose a reduction of the guarantee until a few days before the meeting of the Legislature on the 28th of August last. Negotiations between the Company and the Government had proceeded continuously since last May, with such a record of falsehoods and broken promises on the part of the latter as would wreck the character of better men than they; but no word was said of impugning the guarantee. As recently as August 9th, Mr. Greenway, in a letter to Mr. Kingmill, said the only reason his Government had not dealt with the question of rail was because Mr. Kingmill's clients were not in a position to comply with the law, which says that before such guarantees shall be given a shall have been proven to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that the said Company "has made such financial arrangements as will enable it to construct the road." No word here of reducing the guarantee, either on account of monopoly or for any other reason.

Mr. Greenway and Mr. Martin had made their famous visit to New York and arranged all the details of that contract across the face of which is written the word "corruption" in big bold characters which time can never efface; they had arranged, among other things, for the \$500 per mile for that branch of "organization" expenses, which come under the head of "etc., etc., etc." they had made an alliance offensive and defensive, with the Northern Pacific people, and then returned to Winnipeg, thought after the situation for a week or two before they mustered courage enough to propose that the Province of Manitoba should disgorge itself in the eyes of the world by repudiating its obligations.

The ways of those ministers are too crooked for honest men to follow. Liberals, least of all, can afford to do it. The Free Press can speak for itself and the rank and file of the party, and say we have fought our battles clean handed and won with honor. That honor is not to be smothered. We may be deceived in our leaders, which is our misfortune; if we favor them after they are exposed it is our disgrace. Preparation, falsehood, deceit and corruption are not the principles around which Manitoba Liberals can unite with safety to their strength or credit to their reputation.—Free Press.

## MARKETS.

Wheat has commenced to come in at a fair rate, some 700 bushels having been sold on Tuesday. \$5 to 90 cents is a current figure, and as high as 92 was paid for one sample. The Ogilvies are buying the market and appear bound to have the wheat. Mr. Edgar shipped the first car from Alexander Tuesday. About 25 cents is the current figure for oats and 30 for barley. Good butter and eggs are advancing. 20 cents being readily got for the former. In other respects the market is not much changed.

Campbell's Comedy Co., a new troupe recently organized in New York, plays in the rink here on Monday evening and the following nights. The cast of characters is an extensive one of players of much experience and excellent reputation. No doubt they will receive a large patronage here as they received it in Winnipeg.

Mr. Simpson, of the G. N. W. C. R. R. has a sample of Edmonton oats that are a surprise to many. The heads are 12 inches long and contain from 100 to 120 kernels each. This crops will yield from 100 to 120 bushels to the acre. The first frost there this year was on the 18th of Sept.







## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1888.

## THE HUDSON'S BAY R. R.

It is well for the Local Government they have one lick spiteful apologist for all their sins of omission and commission, but whether or not the logic of that one does them more good than harm, time alone can tell. In its issue of Wednesday last it grows frantic in its efforts to blunt the anxiety of the people for the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. It says:

"The advocates of giving effect to the act guaranteeing \$4,500,000 to aid the construction of a railroad to Hudson's Bay, contend that the province is morally bound to give this aid. They pay no attention to the financial position of the province; they never ask nor care how the money is to be raised; they do not even concern themselves, apparently, with the practicality of making such a railroad commercially profitable; but they say the legislature has promised assistance to the amount named, that negotiations have gone forward upon this understanding, and that, therefore, the Aid Act must be given effect to."

"We contend that this stand is unfairly taken. In the first place, because it was commonly understood that the aid act was framed as it now appears on the statute books as a piece of political shysterism, and that there was never any intention of giving effect to it."

The public know well that it was through the importunities of the Grit party, but more especially through the persistent clamoring of Mr. Greenway himself that the Norquay Government was induced to place the Hudson's Bay Railway aid Act upon the statute book, and if that was "a piece of political shysterism" Greenway is primarily responsible for it, as he has been political shyster ever since he sold his friends in South Huron in 1874. It appears the main objection to the aid, raised by the print, are the inability of the province to pay the consequent taxation; the difficulty in the way of raising the money and the practicality of making the railway profitable. To our mind, at least, the prospects of the road paying should now be as bright as they were when the Act was passed if indeed the Sun does not acknowledge the foisting of a Grit Government on the province seriously dampened the prospects of the country for some time to come. It is only in this respect that we can see the prospects of the country are less promising now than they were two years ago. If the Sun knows of any other explanation, the public would like to hear it. Then again if the financial position of the province will not warrant it, and if the means cannot be provided for the natural liabilities, upon whose shoulders other than those of traitor Greenway can the responsibility be placed? We take it, when he was advocating the passage of that Act he knew what the resources of the province were, and he considered them ample. If they are less promising now it is to his financial mismanagement of affairs the darkened horizon may be traced. In any event the responsibility for failure or success with the Hudson's Bay Railway must now be placed on the shoulders of Thos. Greenway and his co-adjuvants alone. Ross and Ouderdonk are now standing at the door of the Manitoba Government saying they have ample financial arrangements completed for the construction of the Road in the terms of the Act, and it is for Greenway and Co. to close with them on the terms of their own offer or reject them for ever. The electors must hold the present Government responsible despite the desperate contortions of their Winnipeg apologist and friend.

## PATRIOTIC COUNSEL.

The Grit patriot on 12th st. has taken to reading homilies to its contemporaries, and the MAIL came in for a dose in its last issue. Just hear the wisdom of the article:

"It is difficult to understand how newspapers that are supported by the business men and people of a district or section can devote their energies in opposition to anything that will improve their condition. Yet we see the two Tory journals in this city pursuing such a course. They are perfectly well aware that the entrance of the Northern Pacific into this city means to everyone of its inhabitants increased wealth, it means an increased value to all the lands within the corporation and those surrounding it for miles. It means that Brandon by this means will rapidly become a city of over ten thousand inhabitants in a short time. It means that by the competition that it will afford in a few short months, farmers will receive extra prices for their produce. In short we could go on with the recapitulation. In the face of these facts, these papers condemn that arrangement, and in order that a little political capital may be gained they are willing to sacrifice anything to that end."

The whole drift of this argument is that the Northern Pacific is really coming to Brandon; that if it reaches here, the MAIL (for we presume the organ calls this paper a "Tory journal") should have no regard for the rest of the province, no matter how much injustice is done it; that if it happens to be a reality, we should be willing to pay any price for it; and that if built the road will do anything for Brandon that a road could possibly do. The average reader will readily understand these are sweeping denunciations, aye, pyramids of inexpressible accusations to lay at the door of any journal, much less a Tory journal. Well, the stand of the MAIL is, that this road is being built, if built at all, at the public expense, at that, of the whole

country, as well as Brandon, and therefore, the interests of the whole country should have been considered as well as this city. We know for instance that the Government now say the resources of the province are already too heavily drawn on to admit of aid to other railways, and that being the case, a road opening up the Souris region—one southwesterly from here should have been built before this one was undertaken. The St. Paul M. & C. M. scheme would have given Brandon this much desired highway, and at little more, all things considered, than half the cost to the people. This is one ground for our objection—it is not that we are opposed to more railways coming to the place, but that we have a preference for those that would best serve the place and the country and at the least cost to the people. The Sun appears to think that because it wants a musical instrument it should not hesitate to pay for a tin whistle the price of a cabinet organ. The MAIL takes a different view of the subject, and we ask the public whether or not our position is sound. The growth of the place to 10,000 inhabitants in a very short time is held out before us, but we must confess we fail to see how a branch of the N. P. can secure the boon for us more readily than any other line. We believe a road that would lay down a good article of coal at \$5.00 per ton, as a South Western road should do, would do more to swell our population, even to 10,000 people, than any other projection. Then competition is held out as another alluring bait; while the only alleged competitor for a year or so ago—the Hudson's Bay Railway—is knocked down and sat upon. If the Sun knows of competition of a permanent character in the N. P. it knows more than the Government themselves know; there has been some indefinite promise of it, and that is all the public are assured of. To our mind when the Northern Pacific cannot control the trade passing from California to the Eastern States, and vice versa—when it is forced to allow the C. P. R. to handle this we have but little faith in the smoke of competition. To sum up our opposition to the Northern Pacific system is not because it is additional facilities for the country, even for Brandon, but because it is not the better alternative offered to the Government; because it is not going to give, and cannot give, the west the facilities most desired; that it is costing us more than the road most desired would have cost; that it offers no assurance of competition, and lastly there is no assurance of getting it even when the ambition of the eastern part of the province is supplied at a cost of \$1,200,000 to the entire province. We are not, of course, responsible for the obtuseness of our neighbor in not being able to comprehend these things as well as ourselves, but none the less the public can understand them, and it is in their advancement we have the deepest interest.

## FALLEN THROUGH.

It appears the negotiations for the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway have fallen through, because of the breach of faith of the Local Government, and that Ross and Ouderdonk are returning home. This is a nice way to represent the honor of a province. Joe Martin tries to escape from the position he took when in opposition, as a champion of the Hudson's Bay Road, on the ground the country has gone to a heavy expense to break up monopoly, and that now the obligations of the province are such that retention of faith is not warranted. Martin knows that when the Federal Government gave Greenway, in March last, the assurance that monopoly would be no longer persevered in but \$120,000, a very inconsiderable sum, was spent on the R. N. V. R., and nothing on any other line. At that time too Greenway gave the annexed letter to Hugh Sutherland when on his way to New York to finance for the project:

Winnipeg, March 20th, 1888.

To whom it may concern:

The bearer, Mr. Hugh Sutherland, president of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, visits New York on business connected with his company.

I feel warranted in stating that the building of a railway to Hudson's Bay is of paramount importance to the people of Northwest Canada, and as an expression of their confidence in the soundness of the undertaking the Legislature of Manitoba unanimously passed an act guaranteeing interest for twenty-five years on \$4,500,000 of the bonds of the company to aid in the construction of the railway.

Mr. Sutherland is well-known here in connection with this great enterprise as a gentleman of integrity and ability.

(Signed) THOS. GREENWAY.

Premier of Manitoba. Subsequent to this again Greenway communicated with Ross in England, when he was financing for the road, saying the terms of the Act would be carried out, viz: a guarantee of 4% on 4 1/2 millions for 25 years, and on the strength of these assurances arrangements were made for the construction of the road, the sufficiency of which even Martin has not the hardihood to question. A clearer case of betrayal does not exist in the records of responsible Government, and it fully expresses the calibre of the men that have been entrusted with the responsibilities of Government.

They have virtually committed the entire resources of the country to a road that can be at best but of very questionable use to the country simply because, as time will show, we venture to predict, they have been paid well for doing so, and now when the H.B.R.,

that they themselves, in opposition, declared to be the only savior of the country is in a position to meet the highest expectations of the people if the statutes of the province of their own choice, were only put in operation they sink out of duty and shirk responsibility. Where, we say, can such another commentary on the disreputable shysterism of Government be found in civilization?

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Brandon Sun says.

"It is not probable that Mr. Sifton will again be asked for an explanation of the charge that he 'shirked' the vote on the Call printing contracts. The statement given in last week's Sun should be satisfactory to any one desirous of being convinced."

Well, yes; we suppose the Grits who voted for Mr. Sifton would be satisfied with anything he might do, or with any explanation a Grit print might give for what he had not done, but what do those Conservatives who voted for him think of the picture? If, again, Mr. Sifton is to be excused for not being on the floor of the House to advocate what he had frequently declared to be a private right merely because his leaders deceived him what justification is the Sun going to offer for that deception? Then again, if Mr. Sifton declares that muzzling Act should never have been passed, how is the Sun going to justify its political leaders for passing it in the first place?

When our conferees musters courage enough to properly answer these questions, it or its controlling spirit, Mr. Peterson, might tell the public why himself and Mr. Smart justified the amendment to the School Act passed by themselves last winter, limiting the Municipal levy to \$5 to a month, when the other day they found it necessary to amend the same Act placing the levy at \$15? Now, is it not a clear case that if the original Act was wrong the leaders had been doing a gross wrong in defending it during the elections, and if the defence was justifiable then the amendment of the other day is a gross wrong upon the people. Come, friend organist, give us your opinion upon those points any way, "for an honest confession is good for the soul."

The especial custodians of political morality on 12 th st. reiterates the oft disproved charges against the Hon. Mr. Dewdney's alleged ill treatment of the Indians in his office of Lieut. Governor of the Northwest, simply because the Hon. gentleman passed east the other day a fully installed Cabinet Minister. No doubt it is gall and worm-wood to the Grit wisecracks of this country to see Conservatism as expounded in Federal politics progressing so well in this country; but they must take the medicine as administered by the people. Had the print an ounce of shame in its composition it would take the certificates of the whole Northwest as elicited by resolutions at public meetings, regardless of their political complexion, as a sufficient evidence of the falsity of these charges, but this it refuses to do. Like the sow, it returns to the mire no matter how many of its political predecessors have before it suffered for exercising the same agreeable amusement.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—The railway committee of the Privy Council met on Oct. 2 to consider, amongst other matters, the application of the Red River road to cross with its forage La Prairie branch on a level with the Manitoba Southwestern railway and the Temula branch of the Canadian Pacific.

The foregoing appears in the Winnipeg Sun.

It was contended by the MAIL, as it was by all other sensible journals for that matter before the C. P. R. monopoly was purchased, that efforts to build the R. N. V. R. and lines of road of a similar character should prove unavailing. The element of the Joe Martin kidney, however, contended the province had the constitutional right to build roads wherever it thought proper, and build them it would. Since then, however, even the great Martin has applied to Ottawa for permission to bridge the Assiniboine, and he and his are now again applying there also for permission to cross two branches of the C. P. R. This is in terms of the general railway Act of Canada that provides no railway has power to cross any road declared to be for the general benefit of Canada, such as the Grand Trunk the Canada Southern, the C. P. R. &c. without being declared a work for the general benefit of Canada, and subject to the control of the railway committee of the Federal Government. As Martin and men of his stamp live they learn how little they know.

## "The Madonna at the Tub."

of whom Miss Phelps writes, was a genuine specimen of health and strength. She doubtless heeded the warnings of her professors, and understood and appreciated the matchless qualities of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which relieves and cures so many ailments peculiar to the sex. As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dress makers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally. "Favorite Prescription" is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. For Constipation, Sick or Biliary headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or anti-bilious Granules: Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

Cheap reading at the MAIL Bookstore.

## SMYTH BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

## Stoves and Tinware,

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Lamps, Chimneys,

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Refrigerators, Water Coolers,

## Coal and Machine

Tin and Galvanized Roofing and Eave-Troughing, Hot Air Furnaces a Specialty.

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## RAY &amp; CURTISS,

Eight Street, Brandon.

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Your case demands food that in the smallest bulk contains powerful nutritive that can be easily digested by the weakest stomach. And the food that will supply both these demands is



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Back Ache, Kidney Pain and Weakness, Stomach, Lungs, Nerves and Pain relieved in one minute by the Call. Care and Pain Plaster. The only truly pain-killing Plaster. No equal.

With or without Denison's Indemnity Pat.











TEMPERANCE IN EATING.

The Vice and Mischief of Gluttony.

The vice of inordinate liquor-drinking is open and above-board, and its evils are so palpable that anyone may see them. Over-eating, on the other hand, is accompanied by evils that none but the sufferers and their physicians know much about.

Some years ago no less an authority than Sir Henry Thomson declared that he had been compelled by the facts constantly coming before him to accept the conclusion that more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life, had occurred to civilized men from crochons habits in eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink, considerable as he knew that evil to be. He also declared himself in doubt whether improper and inordinate eating were not as great a moral evil as inordinate drinking.

The fabricators of our food have much, indeed, to answer for. They make digestible raw material into indigestible finished products, and we eat them and suffer. But the cooks are not alone to blame.

People eat more than they should, and they eat what is agreeable to their palates, knowing that it will not be belied by their stomachs. The habit of over-eating is commonly made in childhood, when ignorance and attention override moderation of appetite and reasonable caution; the child should be restricted to the food that it actually needs, and should not be allowed to make a log of itself. When the growth is attained, and the system no longer easily dissipated, the waste material that accumulates for the ordinary purposes of repair, then the body begins to score up fat beyond what is of use, and lays out the muscles in carrying it around, or, if there is no fatness with over-eating, there are dyspepsia, fevers, gout, rheumatism, biliousness and other ills.

A temperance organization which should lay down as its fundamental law abstinence from excessive eating, would do away with the greater part of the ordinary sicknesses among persons who should live up to the law.

HOW THREAD IS NUMBERED.

What Changes Have Been Introduced with the Sewing Machine.

Everybody knows the sizes of thread. Every seamstress knows whether she wants No. 50 or 60 or 120, and knows, when she hears the number, about what is the size of the strand referred to; but how the numbers happen to be what they are, and just what they mean, not one person in a thousand knows.

And yet it is a simple matter to explain, was the information accorded to a reporter by an employee of one of the largest spool cotton manufacturing in the United States.

When 840 yards of yarn weigh 7,000 grains, a pound of cotton, the yarn is No. 1. If 1,120 yards weigh a pound, it will be No. 2 yarn. For No. 30 yarn it would take 56,000 yards to weigh a pound. This is the whole of the yarn measurement.

The early manufactured thread was three-cord, and the thread took its number from the number of the yarn from which it was made. No. 30 yarn made No. 60 thread, though in point of fact the actual calibre of No. 60 thread would equal No. 20 yarn, being three 60 strands.

When the sewing machine came into the market as the great consumer, unreasoning in its work and inexorable in its demands for mechanical accuracy, six-cord cotton had to be made as a smoother fabric.

As a thread numbers were already established, they were not altered for the new article, and No. 60 six-cord and No. 60 three-cord are, in fact, identical in size as well as in number. To get this six-cord has to be made of yarn twice as firm as that demanded by the three-cord.

The No. 60 six-cord would be six strands of No. 120 yarn. Three-cord spool cotton is the same number as the yarn it is made of. Six-cord spool cotton is made of yarn that is double the number.

As simple a thing as thread is there are 2,000 different kinds made.—New York Mail and Express.

TO MAKE KOUMISS.

The Way of Manufacturing It in Its Most Renowned Perfection.

The Bashkirs of Russia are renowned for their skill in making koumiss, or fermented mare's milk, which is now extensively consumed by patients suffering from dyspeptic and wasting diseases, and so easy is it of digestion that invalids drink ten, fifteen, and occasionally even twenty champagne bottles a day, while a Bashkir is able to overcome a couple of gallons at a sitting, and in an hour or two be ready for more.

To insure good koumiss it is essential that the mares be of the steppe breed, and fed on steppe pasture. They are milked from four to eight times a day, the foal being kept apart from the mother, and allowed to suck only in the night time.

The mare will not give her milk, however, unless at the time of milking her foal is brought to her side, when such is the joy of reunion that after sundry acts of loving and smelling and kissing, the maternal feeling shows itself by her sometimes giving milk from both nipples at once.

Milking is done by the Bashkir women, who, taking a position close to the hind legs of the mare, rest on one knee and on the other support a pail directly under the udder, pulling at each nipple in turn, and receiving from three to four pints each time of milking.

To make koumiss the milk is beaten up in a churn (but not sufficiently to produce butter), and by fermentation is converted after twenty-four hours into weak koumiss, from which condition after twelve hours more it passes into a medium degree of strength, while strong koumiss is produced by assiduous agitation of the milk for two or three days, and it is then said to be slightly intoxicating.

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Repairs of all kinds kept on hand or ordered for you.

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Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

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Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Butter-milk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other is as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Thousands, 25c per gallon. For sale everywhere.  
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WHAT  
WAILS  
YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, listless, and indifferently miserable, both physically and mentally? Experience a case of indigestion or bloating after eating, or of "gripes" for emptiness of stomach in the morning. Is your appetite lost? Is your food tasteless? Is your head aching? Is your vision dim? Is your hearing dull? Is your memory failing? Is your temper irritable? Is your sleep disturbed? Is your blood impure? Is your system generally debilitated? If so, you need Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Purified Liver, or Biliousness, associated with indigestion, or Dyspepsia. The more common your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what aches it has caused, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will relieve it. If taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications such as Consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, or other grave diseases are quite liable to set in, and sooner or later result in a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and thus, by stimulating blood-purifying organs, cleanses the system of all blood-poisons and impurities from whatever cause arising. As an antacid, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has caused great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

CURES ALL HUMORS,  
from a common Itch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sore," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by impure blood. It is conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eruptions rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, "White Swellings," Gout, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send for cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."  
Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

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